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Jed Lake

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his son James Clark in the association that continued while the father lived. Colonel Clark never held office, but was never indifferent to politics. He was a Republican until 1872 when he supported Horace Greeley, then a Democrat, until 1896 when he supported William McKinley upon the stump. He remained a Republican thereafter. As one of the leading lawyers of Iowa, he was either in charge, or of counsel in many noted cases including the Bever will case, the Jones county calf case, the American Emigrant cases involving swamp land titles of great aggregate value. He was commander in 1906 of the Iowa Department of the G. A. R. He was a scholar and a cultured, able speaker.

JOHN FLETCHER LACEY was born at New Martinsville, West Virginia, May 30, 1841; he died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, September 29, 1913. He attended the public schools at Wheeling, and after removing with his family to Oskaloosa in 1855, attended select schools there. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. Samuel A. Rice but at the outbreak of the war enlisted as a private in Company H, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was soon made Corporal. At the battle of Blue Mills Landing, Missouri, he was taken prisoner. Being paroled and discharged from the service by reason of the President's order, he returned home and resumed his law studies. Responding to the call of 1862 for additional volunteers, he again enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Col. Samuel A. Rice commanding. He was promoted to Sergeant Major and later commissioned First Lieutenant of Company C, and served several months as Acting Adjutant. After the death of General Rice he was assigned to duty on the staff of General Steele with the rank of Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of volunteers. He participated in the Mobile campaign, the battles of Little Rock, Helena, Prairie D'Anne, Jenkins Ferry and other engagements and served as Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of Observation on the Rio Grande river. He was mustered out of service September 19, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Major. Soon after his return to Oskaloosa he was admitted to the bar and in 1869 was elected Representative from Mahaska county to the Thirteenth General Assembly, serving one term. He was appointed city solicitor of Oskaloosa and later was a member of the city council. He was elected to the Fifty-first Congress in 1888 and served with the exception of one term until 1907. During this time he was for twelve years chairman of the public lands committee. He prepared and secured the passage of a bill for the protection of the lives of coal miners in the territories, aided in preparing the bill which originated our system for forest reserves, introduced a bill to transfer the administration of these reserves to the Department of Agriculture, and took active part in the preservation of our great natural objects of interest and in all efforts along the line of game and bird protection. He was the author of Lacey's Railway Digest, in two volumes.

JED LAKE was born in Virgil, New York, November 18, 1830; he died at his home in Independence, Iowa, June 7, 1914. His father died when he was a small boy and he worked on a farm and drove mules on the Erie canal tow path until he had earned enough money to start in college. He had four terms in the New York Central College and two years in Homer Academy. In 1855 he

came west and settled in Independence where he maintained his residence until his death. He worked on a farm and took up the study of law. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice. He served as Representative in the Ninth and Ninth Extra General Assemblies which arranged for taking the votes of soldiers in the field and caring for families of soldiers. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. He participated in many of the important engagements of the war, including Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Nashville and the siege and capture of Fort Blakeley. After being mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 9, 1865, he resumed the practice of law at Independence and formed a partnership with Mr. M. W. Harmon which lasted over forty years. This firm was employed in many important cases, one of which was the celebrated "Driven Well case" which lasted nine years. This case was of national importance, and the Twenty-second General Assembly of Iowa extended their thanks to Colonel Lake for his work in a joint resolution passed February 4, 1888. Colonel Lake was presidential elector in 1888. In the winter of 1893-4 he was a member of a commission appointed by President Harrison to appraise sixty-six thousand acres of land in northern California. He was instrumental in obtaining a library building for Independence in 1894 and served as president of the board of trustees. He was councilman six years, member of the school board and of the county board of supervisors. He also served as president of a commission appointed to erect the Cherokee State Hospital and the Independence State Hospital.

JOSIAH LITTLE PICKARD was born at Rowley, Mass., March 17, 1824; he died in San Jose, California, March 24, 1914. He was the son of Samuel and Sarah (Coffin) Pickard and a descendant of John Pickard who emigrated from Rowley, England, and settled at Rowley, Mass., in 1638. He attended Lewiston Falls Academy and Bowdoin College from which he graduated in 1844. He taught in the academy at North Conway in 1844 and 1845; at Elizabeth, Illinois, in 1846; and was principal of Platteville Academy, Platteville, Wisconsin, from 1846 to 1860. He was state superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin from 1860 to 1864 and superintendent of public schools in Chicago from 1864 to 1877. He was appointed president of the State University of Iowa in June, 1878, and served until September, 1887. During his administration the work of the departments of history and natural science was enlarged and the colleges of dentistry and homeopathic medicine were added. His varied educational experiences and broad mind made him especially valuable to the institution. After leaving the presidency he was a university lecturer for two years. He then removed to Cupertino, California, where he spent his time conducting a ranch. Dr. Pickard served for one year as president of the National Educational Association and as president of the Iowa State Historical Society at Iowa City for many years. He was the author of *School Supervision* and the *History of Political Parties of the United States*. Dr. Pickard's strong moral character influenced for good all with whom he came in contact. He desired education for the students not alone for its own sake but for the sake of life and character.

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